Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The whole drift of Mugwump sentiment and support at the present time is away from the Democratic party and toward the

Republican party.

That is a double blessing to the Democracy. It gains both by its own good fortune in this respect, and by the contemporaneous misfortune of the great organzation which is its political adversary.

Honor to the two Democrats who have done most to speed the parting Mugwump! Their names are GROVER CLEVELAND and DAVID BENNETT HILL.

Rules that Have Stood the Test. The methods of Tammany Hall in making nominations are better than they used to be in that illustrious and invincible organization of New York city Democrats. Under other leadership, less intelligent and less successful than the present, a candidate for nomination in New York county would seek the support of the Tammany districtchiefs, and the aspirant who secured the support of the largest number of districts ild win. This was democratic, for the district leaders were the representatives of the district Democrats, but it was sometimes disadvantageous. It often substituted the preference of friendly disposed associates for the more serious requirement of a capably chosen, well-balanced, and popular ticket of suitable Democratic

Under the rules now governing nominations, the partiality of district leaders is not permitted to outweigh the requirements of the public service, or the performance of Tammany Hall's annual duty to the 175,000 Democrats of New York.

The claims, qualifications, and political availability of various candidates are analyzed and discussed. For one month or more in advance of the nominating conventions, the field is free to all. Then, when everything has been said and every one has been heard, the representatives of the organization, chosen at primary elections by Demograts for that purpose, determine what is best to be done, and nominate the candidates whom the voters desire, and whom they afterward elect.

So successful has been this policy, the just credit of adhering to which belongs to the Hon. RICHARD CROKER, that since 1885, when he became the acknowledged leader of Tammany, with three unimportant exceptions, two in 1885 and one in 1889, every man nominated for a county office by Tammany Hall has been elected by the people. No party organization in the history of New York politics has ever before had such a record of success.

Certain other inflexible rules governing nominations in Tammany Hall, however, antedate the present leaders of that organization. One such rule is that a candiiate elected to an executive office by Tammany, who is faithful to the people, loyal to the cause and principles of Democracy, and efficient in the discharge of the duties of his post, is entitled to one renomination. Another rule is that the holder of a public office who has had two terms should not. except under stress of some grave public exigency, be renominated for a third:

"One good term deserves another; rotation in office; no third term."

In accordance with the faithful observance of these cardinal rules of Democratic practice, the Hon, DE LANCEY NICOLL, a Democrat of scant personal following, will probably be renominated for the office of District Attorney, and the Hon. THEODORE W. MYERS, an able and judicious Comptrol-NICOLL is serving his first term; Mr. MYERS is serving his second term.

The Condition of the Western Farmer The latest contribution to the Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science is a pamphlet by Mr. A F. BENTLEY, in which the condition of the Western farmer is exemplified by the economic history of a Nebraska township. The author reviews the record of the farm ers in Harrison county since its settlement with a view to learning something of the various economic influences which during that time have been operative upon Western agriculture. Of course, the data furnished only permit an examination of those inences which are visibly at work in individual cases, such matters as the burden of indirect taxes, or of the effect of changes in the value of the circulating medium, being left out of the field of observation.

In this typical Nebraska township we have before us a class of farmers, the value of whose lands has on the whole steadily increased. Of those who are still residents about half got their land either as gifts from the Government or on very easy terms from the Union Pacific Railroad Company; the remainder purchased their farms from other owners than the railroad company, at prices ranging from seven of eight dollars an acre in earlier times to twenty-five or thirty dollars in late years; in most cases the latter buyers paid a good part of the purchase money in cash. The farmers of this township have on the average a little over a quarter section of land each, and usually from 125 to 135 acres in a

quarter section is plough land. A large proportion of the farms are mortgaged, and the debt on such as are mortgaged is on the average something over one-third the actual value of the farms. It appears that, when a tract of land is once encumbered, the mortgage on it tends to increase in size as the rise in the value of the security makes a larger loan possible The mortgages on land obtained from the Government or the railway company are in general lighter than those on lands purchased from individual owners, and the condition of the farmers owning such lands is correspondingly more prosperous.

As regards improvements on land, the tables compiled by Mr. BENTLEY Indicate that these are much better on the farms of purchasers of Government land than on the farms of other settlers, and that it is mainly on the farms of the later purchasers that the debt is not represented by improvements. It is further to be noted that the number of resident owners has greatly decreased in late years, and also that the number of farmers failing in comparatively recent years from what seems unavoidable causes directly connected with their farming operations has been larger than at any other period in the history of the township. The latter fact is no doubt mainly attributable to the drought of 1890, but an ad-

porary cessation of increase in land values in the years just prior to 1890 and 1891, and the consequent inability of the debtors to increase their loans so as to make good past deficiencies with the proceeds.

Mr. BENTLEY's conclusion is that any man who undertakes farming requires, in order to compass a measure of success, at least three things, namely, some little capital, good business qualifications, and exemption from any extraordinary misfortune. No doubt the same thing might be said of almost any business enterprise, but the facts brought forward show that the statement applies with a peculiar emphasis to Western agriculturists at the present time. Let us see, now, what is the measure of success to which the most thriving farmers in this Nebraska township have attained. It seems that the largest landowner among them has 480 acres of land, while only four or five all told possess over 240 acres apiece. In no case can the improvements be called more than comfortable, and it is rare to find an exceptionally good house without noticing that the outbuildings have to some extent been sacrificed to it or vice versa. In but few cases will the income from a farm support the owner after he has retired from active life.

We observe finally that, as compared with the pioneer farmer of twenty years ago, the Nebraska farmer of to-day requires a much larger capital, and consequently the cost of producing the grain that he raises is higher. Not only is it found necessary to give the land more cultivation, but there must be added to the cost the interest of the investment on the land, which was very small in the early days, but is of considers ble importance now. Moreover, the standard of living by which each family gauges its expenditure is much higher than formerly, and the enforced economies of an earlier epoch cannot be any longer practised. On the other hand the markets are no better than they used to be. In a word, if the Western farmer now expects to attain the same measure of success as the pioneer achieved, he must, except where good fortune and the possession of unusual personal qualities are combined, have sufficient capital to offset the free land and low cost of living in the pioneer period.

Active Times for Our Ships of War.

Guatemala is the latest of the countries in which revolutions, actual or threatened. have made sudden calls for the presence of our navy. The Alliance, which early in the season was hurried from San Francisco to Corinto on account of the political ferment in Nicaragua, then to Callao on account of the menaced troubles in Peru. then back to Corinto because Nicaraguan affairs were stormy again, has just now been ordered off to San José because of the revolt expected in Guatemala through the assumption by its President of the authority of a dictator. The Alliance is a wooden craft of 1,375 tons displacement, carrying in her main battery four 9-inch smooth-bores, an 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, and a 60pounder. Her complement is 18 officers and 160 men. She is certainly not a very formidable craft as war ships go, yet she has been useful this summer in chasing the ubiquitous revolutionary symptoms up and down the Pacific coast, and no doubt she will be strong enough to look after American interests in Guatemala. The busy fitting out of old vessels and

new is gradually enabling Secretary HER-BERT to reënforce the most needy stations. We now have the San Francisco and Kearsarge to look after affairs in the West Indies, including Hayti, and to keep an eye on Greytown. We have the Chicago and Bennington at Malaga, or thereabout, ready in case of international trouble at Tangler or the further ill-treatment of American missionaries in Asia Minor. We have the Charleston at Rio Janeiro and the Newark and Yantic on their way thither, to watch the struggle between PEIXOTO and MELLO, while the Newark will afterward be available with the Yantic to observe the chronic troubles in Argentina. On the Asiatic station, the Concord, at Bangkok, is ready should fresh trouble break out between France and Siam. and the Baltimore will soon reënforce Admiral Inwin's squadron, to look after missionary riots in China. The Philadelphia and Adams are on guard at Honolulu, one of our most important stations, while the Yorktown is at Callao to protect American interests in Peru. Samoan affairs are, fortunately, quiet for the present, but perhaps when practicable a essel may be spared for Apia, while during the coming winter the contingent for next year's sealing patrol can be made up.

Fortunately the Machias will soon be ready for foreign duty, and the Castine a few months later; while other ships, including the Olympia, Montgomery, and Marblehead, are coming forward. Congress. however, ought to learn from the experience of the present year that numbers as well as power are required for the fleet, in order to answer the constant calls for foreign stations. Let us continue with vigor the work of building up the navy.

# Fish Day in Chicago.

We have examined with interest the pro gramme prepared for the International Fisheries Congress, which will be opened in Chicago to-day and remain in session for five days. It is a comprehensive and attractive programme, embracing questions in science. commerce, and politics. Delegates have been sent to the Congress from nearly all the countries of Europe, and a large body of American fish culturists will participate in its proceedings. The fishing interests

European countries, Russia and Scotland, will be represented by men of special distinction, five of them from Russia, and eight from Scotland. The list of papers to be read is long and impressive, and the themes to be brought under debate are even more numerous than the papers. Every question that can be thought of relative to fish, fish culture, fisheries, the preservation, distribution, marketing, and preparation of fish, the fishery laws, local and international, fishery statistics, the literature of fishing, the training of fishermen, and the duties of Governments in the supervision of the world's fisheries, will be taken up. It is impossible to examine the programme that has been drawn up for the

masterpiece. The index for the banquet of the Congress to-morrow night is a delightful study. There are to be illustrations of some remarkable innovations in piscatorial cookery. There is to be a service of one hundred distinct dishes prepared from varieties of fish and other fresh and salt water products. The cook of the Chinese Commission will give a display of his skill in making a soup from sharks' fins; the Japanese cook will present a gelatinous porridge made from seaweeds and anemones; while the proud cooks of other countries will provide surprises that may be not less enjoyable than these. We shall not be overcome with wonder if the best judges among the guests at

Congress without perceiving that it is a

Oriental fish preparations are by far the choicest and most delicious things upon the dinner table.

Among the themes to be taken up at the Congress that have a bearing upon politics and legislation are these: "The obligation of Governments to prosecute marine research and deep-sea explorations;" "Should the fishing waters be farmed by the Governments?" "The establishment of Government oyster-culture stations;" "The duty of Government in respect to a fish eries intelligence service; and "The desirability of establishing technical training schools for fishermen."

In forming a judgment upon these great and grave questions of public policy the members of the International Fisheries Congress must take account of the political systems of the countries which they represent. It can hardly be supposed that the Russian, the American, and the Chinese members will agree entirely in their opinions upon them, either as fish culturists or as statesmen.

### The Trenton Battle Monument.

On Thursday next the monument erected at Trenton to commemorate Washing-Ton's victory, gained at that place in 1776, will be formally dedicated. The President and Vice-President, Cabinet officers and Congressmen, many Governors, three regiments from New Jersey, one from Massachusetts, the Seventh from New York, a brigade from Pennsylvania, the City Troop of Philadelphia, the Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford and New Haven. and the West Point Cadets are expected to

assist in the ceremonies. The monument is of Maine granite and was designed by Mr. DUNCAN of New York; and the bronze statue of Washington which surmounts it, somewhat over twice life size, is the gift of the State of New York, through legislative action. The statue is the work of Mr. W. R. O'DONOVAN, a Virginia sculptor and soldier, now of New York, and it stands very nearly where Gen Washington stood at an important moment in the battle.

Measured by the standard of the civil war, with its Chickamaugas and Gettysburgs, the famous fight at Trenton may look like little more than a sharp skirmish The patriot army had a total of 4 men wounded: the Hessians lost 11 killed and 80 wounded. But in moral effect a minor combat may surpass a much bloodier engage

ment, and so it was with Trenton. It was a victory won in dark hours of the Revolution. A few months earlier WASH-INGTON had been defeated with heavy loss on Long Island by Sir W. Howe, and had surrendered New York to the enemy. He had again been defeated at White Plains. and soon afterward Fort Washington was captured with 2,600 men, besides a loss of 149 in the battle. CORNWALLIS had next driven him through New Jersey and across the Delaware, while Congress, in much alarm, had removed from Philadelphia to Baltimore; but, fortunately, as December had come, Howe contented himself with putting his troops in winter quarters. Finding Col. RALL's body of about 1,250 Hessians sufficiently isolated in Trenton to justify attacking it, WASH-INGTON resolved to do so. On the 23d of December he gave out as the watchword "Victory or Death." The British had heard rumors of an attack on the town, but thought it hardly probable. "The running ice would make the return desperate or impracticable," wrote the British commander in New Jersey. However, on Christmas eve, GRANT sent word to Donop, who commanded the line from Trenton to Burlington, to be on his guard against an attack at the former point, although it was hardly to be expected. But RALL, a gallant soldier who with his brigade had won great laurels

would not even adopt Donor's suggestion of intrenching himself. The obstacles that beset Washington's purpose have heightened the admiration of his countrymen for his resolute accomplishment of it. A severe storm of snow, rain. and hall set in on Christmas night, which had been appointed for crossing the Delaware, and ice in the river delayed the taking over of the artillery, so that instead of surprising the enemy in the darkness it was broad day when Washington's army reached RALL's outposts. But the attack had been well planned, the Americans advancing both on the upper or Pennington road, under Washington's own command, and on the lower, under SULLIVAN. The force thus immediately employed seems to have been about 2,400 strong, and the Hessians were not only surprised but greatly outnumbered. RALL was mortally wounded in the attack. His troops were thrown into confusion, and more than 900 surrendered with very little resistance. Only a small

at White Plains and Fort Washington,

laughed at the prospect of attack, and

part of them escaped from the town. This capture of such a body of troops and six guns made a victory which appeared all the more brilliant after the previous disasters; and although CORNWALLIS. hurrying to Trenton a week later, drove Washington out again, yet the American contrived, on his way to Morristown, to gain another success over a British detachment at Princeton, so that the new year broke much less gloomily than had been apprehended.

With reason, therefore, this memorial is set up, nearly one hundred and seventeen years after the battle was fought.

In Years After. Despite this long season of one-sided fortune in international yachting, the sport seems more full of interesting promise than ever. We have little idea that our English rivals will incline to abandon the pursuit of this ever more famous cup. But, owing to the performance last summer of Mr. ROYAL CARROLL with the Navahoe, the international yachting field has been doubled. So long as there existed any dispute between English and Americans in regard to the terms for the America Cup races, no yacht of ours could properly offer to compete for the second-best prize known to the sport, the Royal Victoria Cup, or even think of the cups carried home by the Genesta. Since the late misunderstanding has passed away. the Navahoe's appearance in British waters has set the precedent for our boats to cross the Atlantic Ocean and race in England, in dependently of British ambition to try the luck again with us.

It is proper even at this time to suggest ne check upon the possible exuberance of future challenges back and forth. namely, that only one international race should take place in one year. There should be racing on but one side of the ocean in a season. That is the only way to carry on the competition with the best boats of the year, and the performances of

The Madrid Government has not made haste to punish the Moors who assaulted the Spanish garrison at Melilla last month. When the news of the assault reached Spain there was an irrepressible cry for vangeance, for the the banquet declare that some of the peremptory and condign punishment of the

sanguinary and unprovoked assailants, bodies of troops were sent from the northern prov-inces to the southern seaports, and inquiries were made whether a loan fould be effected to meet the expenses of the campaign. This was followed by a period of quietude and reserve which has lasted for over a fortnight. Spain has come to realize that an attempt to punish the fanatics who assailed the Melilla garrison would very surely lead to trouble with the Sultan of Morocco: that it would inrolve diplomatic complications with England. France, and other powers; that it would be exreedingly costly, and that it would not likely be successful, as the enemy could retreat to heir mountain strongholds. Spain has therefore taken advice upon the subject, and has concluded to refrain from the execution of warlike measures if a satisfactory indemnity can be extracted from the Sultan of Morocco. guess that this is the policy of wisdom for Spain. We do not think Spain could win glory in a war with the Moors. We do not suppose that old MULEY-HASSAN will find any difficulty in raising the amount of money demanded as an indemnity for the outraged honor of Spain.

The New Britain Record takes this sanient view of the Federal election laws which the House has voted to repeal, and which the Senate will vote to repeal as soon as it gets around to that business:

"Poor old 'Force bill,' it never 'forced' an illegal ballotinto the box, but it has kept thousands out during the few years it has been upon the statutes of the nation.

The partisan laws in question have been or the statutes for nearly a quarter of a century. We should like to learn from the Record how many "thousands" of the alleged fraudulent voters arrested and encaged by DAVEN-PORT have ever been put on trial after election day and convicted of fraud or fraudulent in tent under those laws. Perhaps the New Bruain Record knows.

Is there a Senator of the United States to-ay who has not reason to be ashamed of his senator

There are eighty-five such Senators at present, we hope and believe, including the Hon. WILLIAM VIGILANT ALLEN, the centreboard orator who has broken the record.

The famous old Columbian party, which is contained in Lock Box No. 5,277 of the Boston Post Office, emerges again with a new proclamation on the back of a postal card. The old lock-box Columbian reiterates his proposition of two years ago that "Clevelandism and Democracy are two distinct things," and adds:

"We maintain that the logic of events has fully justified us in the position we have taken. We believe that at this time the patience of the American voter may well give place to a feeling of exasperation. We again invite voters in all parts of the country. who as ent to our declaration of principles, to send us their

If any voter is prompted to send in his name and address in response to this last desperate call, we warn him. Some fine morning he might find himself legally reponsible for onehalf of the annual rent of the position the Columbian party has taken, namely. Lock Box 5,277 in the Boston Post Office.

We are all Americans, all Anglo-Saxons.

We have several times skinned the fiction of American Anglo-Saxonism, for the information and distillusionizing of Perren and others. We cannot take the time just now to say any more on the subject than that all Americans are not Angle-Saxons, not by a large count, not by a long shot, not by the infusion of other racial elements, not by the power of the Celts, Latins, Dutch, Huns, Hebrews, and other races who in addition to the black, red, and yellow people. are important constituents of the American body politic.

TO REGULATE NATIONAL BANKS. A Bill to Prevent the Wrecking of Banks by Their Officers,

Washington, Oct. 15.-Immediately after the rote on the Chinese bill has been announced in the House to-morrow Mr. Cox of Tennessee will call up his bill for the better regulation of national banks, which has been favorably reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill provides "that no national bank shall make any loan to its President, its Vice-President, its Cashier, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ, until the proposition to make such a loan, stating the amount, terms, and security offered therefor, shall have been and security offered therefor, shall have been submitted in writing by the person desiring the same to a meeting of the Board of Directors, or of the Executive Committee of such Board, if any, and accepted and approved by a majority of those present constituting a quorum. At such meeting the person making such application shall not be present. The said acceptance and approval shall be made by a resolution, which resolution shall be voted upon by all present at such meeting, answering to their names as called, and a record of such vote shall be kept, and state separately the names of all the persons voting in favor of such resolution, and all persons voting against the same, and how each of such persons voted. No bank shall permit lits President, its Vice-President, its cashier, or any of its directors, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ to become liable to it by reason of overdrawn account. It is also provided that a achedule of all such loans shall be reported to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Not much debate is anticipated on this bill, as Representative Warner, a member of the committee, is the only antagonist the bill has, so far as known. His objection, as stated in his minority recort, is based upon the ground that the essential office of Federal law in reference to national banks is in connection with their circulating notes, and this act is so exclusively for the protection of stockholders and denositors that the proposed extension of Federal interference with the banking business should not be enacted into law.

Representative Heidung of the measure. submitted in writing by the person desiring

## Chleago's Greatest Day and Crowd. From the Him. Garter H. Harrison's Times. Seven hundred and fifty-one thousand human souls

Seven hundred and lifty one thousand human soul-gathered together within little more than 610 acres-Was any such number of human brings, all of then

save a few beggarly thousands, paying their way, within an enclosure over before in the history of the world brought together in comparatively so narrow a Dealing with large numbers at is difficult for the hu

man mind to gra-p their significance. This mighty throng at Jackson Park last Monday, centred within itle more than a square mile, numbered more souls than are in various States of the Union. Let us run through the list of those which are under 751,000 for the sake of the significance of the illustration: 420,000 New Hampshire 140,000 North Paketa 160,000 Oregon 30,000 Storie Island 85,000 South Paketa 602,000 Vermont 111,000 Wyoming, 40,000 Colorado.

It is not probable that within this generation, at

east, the like of this gathering will be seen

#### From Mr. Influmeration Seature!, The despatches from Washington announce that on tty election is taken as a vindication or endorseme of Harrison, and soggest that it may have the effect of

Zola in London. I will the Land in Touth,

enominating him for President

When Zola's novels a mane to fown.
No word of watcome was Addressed them;
But, rising with a moral from.
The law without delay suppressed them.
And, not content the hooks to brand.
When in its wrath it had arisen.
It atrices with ath more them; hand,
And sent their publisher to prison.

But when M Zola was our guest.
The author of the works in question.
That he should also be suppressed.
There was no sign of a suggestion.
Nay, when in fondon he arrived,
air Edward Lawson went to meet him:
And a most every one contrived.
Effusively to had and greet him.

The papers praised him day by day,
Addresses were presented gayly.
Am go due spoke of the loway,
Or hinted at the Accient Baney.
Nay, Lumon's own thinsy Martine,
That stern conserver of our morals,
Received him in only in State.
And crowned thin, so to speak, with laureis.

Here, surely, is a contrast old For having carracted his hovels.
Lendon of Zola made a god,
And even now before him gravels,
It harked his coke, and stoping their sale,
Made it a crime to even quote them.
Consigned their publisher he gad,
And glorified the man who wrote them; WHY THE MUGWUMP'S BACK IS NOW TURNED.

Explanations from Various Highly Authoritailve Sources.

From Harper's Wesk'y of Ort. 14. The Democratic enemies of the Hill-Murphy machine have surrendered. They made no opposition to the bosses, but permitted them to capture the State Convention, and to once more lead in his own State the party which nominated Grover Cleveland for President. Even in the city of Buffalo, where Postmaster-General Bissell lives, and of which Mr. Claveland was once the Mayor, there was no organized opposition to the delegates whom Lieut. Gov. Sheehan selected. The bandits have prevailed in the open field. There has been no occasion for the exercise of cunning, for ambush, for the inlents that work best in the dark. They have had no enemy to overcome or to circumvent. The men who might have contended with them, and seized from them the organization of a great party, have not appeared except in a few scattered towns and counties. Where they fought they generally von, but in one county, Tompkins, the Cleveland men who composed the county convention deliberately elected Hill delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

It is a sad and humiliating story, a story of

venkness, almost of betraval. There is no doubt of the strength of the Democratic opposition to the State machine. It has been demonstrated. It was sufficient to beat the carefully prepared and strongly fortified purposes of the snap convention. It mustered nearly a quarter of a million voters. It was so formidable as to be able to convince the doubters from other States that Mr. Cleveland could carry New York in spite of the prophecies and threats of the machine. That its power is not broken is shown by the triumphs its partisans have recently won in primaries and conventions here and there. And these triumphs were gained without patronage. State or national. Thousands of antisnappers assert that they could not hope to beat the machine because the President declined to recognize their organization in the distribution of patronage. This contention has been signally disproved in the northern part of the State, in Genesee county, and in Tempkins county. It has been shown in these places that plunder is not the only thing for which men make sacrifices and struggles in politics. The anxiety of the machine to placate the men who had the courage to fight it is an admission by the leaders of their own weakness. By their orders resolutions eulogistic of Mr. Cleveland have been passed in all their county conventions, and they preferred to seduce the Cleveland County Convention of Tompkins to refusing admission to the Cleveland delegates, who would have been sent to the State Convention but for the successful capolery of the machine.

The machine triumphs against the supine and leaderless majority of the Democrats of the State. This degradation of the party will lead to its defeat if the Republicans conduct a wise campaign. All the hopes and ambitions, all the expectations of the better things to come, that were brought into being by the early triumphs of the anti-snappers must now be postponed. There is nothing left for patriotic Democrats but revolt at the polls. If the good men of the party will not reform it, the

voters must smash it.

From the Providence Journal of Oct. 13. The appearance of the Hon. Richard Olney. Attorney-General of the United States, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad on Wednesday. where he took an active part in the proceedings and was elected a director, must be considered fatal to his reputation as a gentleman of a high sense of honor, and as a public official with a due regard for the proprieties of officeholding. It is also fatal to all professions which the present Administration has made of a desire to keep itself free from the possibility of scandal, and to satisfy the public sense of decency.

When Mr. Olney was selected by President Cleveland for the responsible position of Attorney-General the only objection made to him was that he had long been closely identified with large corporate interests, railroad and other, both as counsel and as stockholder. The objection was not considered of any weight, except among the demagogues and anti-capitalistic classes, because there was, of course, no reason why an able and successful corporation lawyer could not make an equally successful public prosecuting attorney. It was assumed, as a matter of course, that on entering his new office he would at once withdraw from all private connections which, if retained, might conflict with his public and official responsibilities.

Mr. Olney's course in the matter is no mo discreditable to him than to the Administration which has permitted him to take it. After his experience with his former Attorney-General, President Cieveland should have insisted that no man come into his Cabinet without first severing all outside connections out of which scandal might grow. In not requiring this of Mr. Olney the President has shown himself indifferent to the higher reputation of his Administration and no more anxious than any common politician to protect the public service from suspicion on the point of integrity and from the possibility of disgracoful scandals.

The Olney affair, added to the Van Alen matter, the letting of the post offices and the consular service and other things of that sort, must make plain to the dullest observer what some time ago became apparent to the keener students of politics, that Mr. Cleveland has given up all pretence of conforming to exceptionally high standards in public life or of especially consulting the ideas of the more decent and honorable people of the country. In view of these things it cannot be surprising that, as was pointed out in these columns yesterday, reputable and intelligent citizens are day by day showing a "growing indifference" toward President Cleveland and his party associates. He might almost be said to have already become totally indifferent to them.

From the Sp logifield Republican. If a Democratic President, pledged as Mr.

Cleveland was, cannot be found equal to the opportunity, the reformers must look again to some other party to present the man who is.

# Senator Cockrell's Mysterious Teacup. From the Bushington Post, Senator Cockreti's voice is not up to an all night ac-

sion. The spirit may be willing, but the inrynx is weak It quavered and trembled perceptibly; it wa flute like and silvery in patches. Wednesday after-noon, about 3:80, a page brought him a cup of brown liquid. It looked like good, strong culter, and he sipped it from a speen. The galleries watched the operation with great interest, and divided into two nostile camps, codes; and bed tea, with a few Populist spinners is the direction of run and moissees. But it was evi-dently refreshing, and as the schalar well-citoward the door to hand the cup and saucer back to a page he put the cup to his lips and tilled his head back as he walked. The last drops were drained. There was a spoonful of half-melted sugar in the bottom of the cun, and he got it. It tasted as sweet as in boyhood's happy days, when he learned the trick,

# "America" and "God Save the Queen."

Americal and tend have the Queen,"
In the Europe of Lie has not the vigilant has
vanquished the Lakeric. Solven from their could
save the lates from infeat, and it seems that we may
no use for anything. Fire one ween the music of the
English national authors, "and yave the Queen,"
which we missal "america," and use on all hints of
casions as if it were not own and not the much one
taked national air of creat lightlin, which always
brings too Britton to his feet and makes aim theory.
Altrity redictions appearate one that tresented by A truly reductions specials a was that presented by our great nation, the greatest on the face of the earth, on the occasion of the exhibition of the occasion of the exhibition of the retennial of the national Papirol, on the 18th of last mouth, when the United States Marile band, according to programme, closed the grand national event by playing programme that the interior of this identical Capital was burned by the British, A. R. 1811

What could be more about, what more on american, than the properties of the British nations another on what a purely American operation. How much more appropriate to conclude the parrietle estimated established from Tonnele avenue, also preached his major and the parrietle estimated as the properties to conclude the parrietle estimated as the properties of the Bey M. I. Gates, paster of Grace M. F. The Rev. M. I. Gates, paster of Grace M. F. Church in Tonnele avenue, also preached his authority for the properties of the properties of the parrietle estimated as a violent attack upon Edward R. Stanton, the Democratic nomine of or Shoriff.

WE NEED NEW REVENUE CUITERS. They Are Badly Wanted on the Pacific, the Lakes, and the Atlantic Scaboard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce has ordered a favorable report upon the bill appropriating \$175,000 for a revenue cutter on the New England coast. That, however, is only one of several needed revenue vessels The Pacific coast is particularly in want of at least two new cutters, while the lakes should also have two. Indeed, projects for such vessels were introduced into the last Congress at the urgent solicitation of the Treasury Department, and Senator Mitchell's bill for two ves-

sels on the Pacific is now pending. Nothing could better show the pressing ne-cessities of the Puget Sound region than the reent orders to send thither the Grant and the Perry. The latter is used on Lake Eric and Inke Ontario, and the Grant from the eastern end of Long Island to Delaware Bay, The Perry must first go to New York by way of the St. Lawrence, and then both vessels must take the long journey around to Puget Sound. The vessels are of about the same dimensions—105 feet long by 25 beam, and rather more than 11

the long journey around to Fuget Sound. The vessels are of about the same dimensions—105 feet long by 25 beam and rather more than 11 feet draught. They carry each a complement of about lifty officers and men.

The purnose of ordering these entiers to the Pacific is for use in checking the smuggleg of opium and Chinamen or as roundorements for the Behring Sea fleet next year. The need of an increased force for the former purnesse is sufficiently shown by the frequent landing of Chinamen brought into the country in violation of the laws, and by statistics of the Treasury Department which show that the greater part of the opium used in this country is smuggled in by way of Victoria. It has been said, however, that the specific need of the Puget Sound region may be less that of extra cutters than of additional steam launches fitted to go among the narrow passages and shoal waters of that region; but there is no doubt that extra cutters will be useful. As to Behring Sea service, presumably the Grant and the Ferry can, with proper preparation, perform duties like those now assigned to the Rusai, the Bear, and the Corwin, but they are not specially suited to the task.

Congress ought last winter to have authorized the two new revenue cutters for the l'acific coast. They could have been built there this year, and the expense of sending the Grant all the way from Lake Ontario would have been avoided. It is sheer loss, because in the mean time they are performing no revenue service. When they get to San Francisco they will require more repairs and refittings. The assumption is that such a transfer of vessels, presumably needed on their own stations, is the result of more imperative needs on the Pacific early next year, and before other vessels could be built. It is known that the area of patrol duty to execute the prohibitions against unlawful sealing has been greatly extended under the decision rendered by the Paris tribunal. The Treasury Department, in view of the uncertainty whether any legislation can be had before

suming that they could be built as cheaply on the Pacitic coast, but they would have remained available for duty in Atlantic and lake waters. If the cost of construction is heavier on the Pacific, there would still be the expense of the voyages to offset it.

One recenforcement, however, for the revenue cutter service, which can soon be counted on is the Windom, building for Chesapeake liav service at Dubuque, by the Iowa Iron Works. She is an iron vessel of about 412 tons displacement fand of very light draught, and her engines, which are of the vertical, inverted-cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, designed at the Navy Department, will give her 14 knots per hour. She will have a complement of about forty-five officers and men, and will have a battery of light rapid-fire guns, as customary with the revenue service. She will be taken down the Mississippi and delivered at Key West, and should be ready this autumn. The Iowa Iron Works are building the torpedo boat Eriesson, and members of Congress from the interior should observe these two illustrations of the capabilities of the inland workshops for furnishing both the revenue cutters and the lighter craft of the navy.

Of course new vessels from time to time are added to the revenue service, as, for example, the Winona and the Galveston two years ago; but vessels also drop out from various causes, like the Galiatin, wrecked near Gioicester early last year. The fines and confiscations for smuggling ought to go far toward paring the cost of two new vessels on the Pacific coast. Opium is imported into Victoria raw, and when prepared in factory costs a great dealless than the duty afterward put upon it for importation into the United States. It can yield the smuggler an enormous profit, even life undersells the lawfully imported drug. A single vessel, the Haleyon, was rumored to have landed Si50,000 worth of smuggled opium at various points in one voyage; and of course the smugler an enormous profit even life undersells in the strength for carrying good

revenue cutters have taken an active part, and it is possible that the service may be regularly transferred to the Navy Department. But, however that may be, it could furnish a force of nearly forty small vessels, for scouting or the harassing of an enemy's commerce. The six-pounders which are now mounted on the best of them have a range of several miles, and can be fired many times a minute, it is well to keep in mind the possible war service of these vessels in constructing the new ones importatively needed. revenue cutters have taken an active part, and service of these vessels in conew ones imperatively needed.

### YALE MEN, LOOK OUT FOR BYRNES! The New Haven Faculty Want Riotous

New Haven, Oct. 15.-The Vale faculty have been considering the advisability of stopping the Thanksgiving Day football game in New York with Princeton. They have decided to allow the match on the condition that Manager Holter shall go to Superintendent Byrner of New York and request that he arrest all disorderly Yale men on Thanksgiving eve and the night following. The faculty want the New York police to be severe rather than lenient with any Yale enthusiasm that may be

This action of the faculty, it is said, has been This action of the faculty, it is said, has been brought about by the newspaper accounts of the attermath of the Thanksgiving Day game of last year. Some of the members of the faculty read the newspapers, and then decided that the undergraduates had entirely too good a time in New York on Thanksgiving night, Just how it all came about no one knows but the faculty took a very decided stand in the matter, and it has been hard to obtain any sort of a concession from them. Manager Holter has promised to use every influence possible to have all college men retire early the night after the game and not to kill any one before doing so. The way Superintendent flyrnes's name has come in amuses some of the boys.

Those members of the faculty who have been reading the New York papers have got the idea from them that Superintendent flyrnes always instructs the police to be easy with the students and let them have all the lun possible. There is another theory to this action of the faculty. It is that some of the influential ministers in New York city have noticed a heavy increase in "church cuts" in order to get an early start for the game, and have appealed to faculty. It is that some of the influential isters in New York city have noticed a increase in "church cuts" in order to early start for the game, and have appearher brethern of the Yale corporation to stop to the football game.

#### JERSEY MINISTERS TALK POLITICS In Trying to Promote Moral Retorm, They Preach Republicanism. Ministers throughout New Jersey are taking

an active part in the political campaign this fall. It is a concerted movement on their part to influence the election of a Legislature which will repeal last year's licensing of race tracks. The movement is probably more widespread and aggressive in Hudson county than in any other part of the State. Ministers

wheestread and aggressive in Hudson county
than in any other part of the State Simisters
of every denomination are actively engaged
in it. A Moral deform Association, to be composed of thristian voters, has been started, and
meetings will be held frequently until the
close of the campail.

The few Dr. John L Scudder, paster of the
Tabernacle in Jersey City, and an ancompromising Republican, is the most active promoter of the movement. He has been active
in polities since he came to the Tabernacle
lie took a grounded part in the Mayorally
campaign of 1852, when Jayor Wanser, a Republican, was elected. Last spring he aided
in the election of Rouber Simpson, a Republican, for Addressian at large. His next ambition is to elect a Republican Sheriff this fall
and Lepublican members of Association, and it
is for that purp se that he has organized the
Moral faform Association of Carleilan Voters.
Dr. Schilder's sermon in the Tabernacle last
night was on the dress of this present ambition.

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First Partst University of the paster of the
First Partst University actives at the price of the present ambition.

DR. VAN DYKE RETURNS.

Will Go to Colorado for His Health Opposed to Reopening the Briggs Case.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, paster of the Brick Presbyterian Church, returned to this city on Saturday. Dr. Van Dyke went away several months ago in search of health. His long vacation has been passed in Amberst, Mass., and he returns in robust heath, He will not, however, permanently resume his pastorate at once, for his physician insists that he shall spend a short period among the mountains of Colorado.

When asked concerning the lirings case, which, it is said, is to be reenened on technical grounds. Dr. Van Dyke said:

'I regard that matter as settled in its present aspect. The result was not satisfactory to many of us, who, while we did not believe i Dr. Briggs's views, did believe in liberty of cholarship within the Presbyterian Church, but I do not see how anything can be gained

scholarship within the Prestyterian Church, But I do not see how anything can be gained now by reopening the case.

"Those of us who believe in the lible as the word of God and do not know anything about the supposed difference between the Scriptures as we have them and the original autograph, have already expressed our viewannd are fully on record. If there are any who thick us urin to be in the ministry because we decline to accept the inerrancy degma, it rests with them to not us out. The resolution of the Assembly in regard to the inerrancy of the original acceptations does not concern us. It has no more deciranal authority than the injunctions which one sees on the fences of New Jersey to take link's pairs. They may be useful or not. They are not obligatory.

"For my part, I see no profit in discussing a point about which so little can be known and from which no practical good can be derived, while I am resting I would rather read a good havel of noar good music than listen to the legical controversy. And when I get back to duty again, please Good, there will be too much plain and simple Christian work to do to waste any time in sulliting dectrinal hairs."

Concerning the proposed consolidation of the Church of the Covenant with the Brick Church which was made public during his absence, Dr. Van Dyke said:

"The publication of the proposed consolidation of the Church of the Covenant with the Brick Church lost summer was premature and incorrect. Nothing definite has been done and nothing could possibly be done without a meeting of both congregations and their full approval.

Lealed the officers of the church together

approval.
I called the officers of the church together and laid the proposal before them.

and laid the proposal before them. Committees of conference were appointed. If they devise a practicable plan they will bring it before the congregation for their adgment. The early practical difficulty that I can think of 14 the lack of room in the Brick Church."

Dr. Van Dyke occupied his puipit yesterday morning, and creached before a large congregation. He will probably leave for the West within a short time.

CHICAGO'S RELIGIOUS PARLICMENT. De Dix Says It Was a Masterplece of

Saturde Ingenuity-Dr. Hawels's Views, The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix considered the Parliament of All Religions," held at the World's Fair, in his sermon at the high celebration at Trinity Church yesterday re-raing. He characterized the parliament as absurd. pernicious and harmful.

Dr. Dix said that the fundamental pri-ciples of all religion were authority and certitude. and these were especially present in the Christian religion. Four thousand years had been allowed to clause in order to prepare the world for its exclusive claims. According to the teaching, the reiterated teaching of Christ and His spostles, it was the one religion, the final revelation of food to man. Had the Christians of the first centuries of our era, said by Dix, known of an orderic or universal religion, with an unknown food as the object of its worship, and the brotherhood of man as the sum of its moral code, three hundred vears of suffering and bitter persecution might have been averted. Without impugning the motives of its projectors, Dr. Dix said that the parliament was a masterpiece of satanic ingenuity, the baneful influence of which could not be over-estimated. allowed to clanse in order to prepare the world

ment was a masterpiece of satanic ingenuity, the baneful influence of which could not be over-estimated.

The Rev. Hugh R. Haweis of St. James's, Marylebone. London, preached twice vesterday to Dr. Heber Newton's congregation in All Souls' Church. Dr. Haweis has been altending, as a dologate, the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, where he read a paper on "Music and Religion." The morning sermon was preached from the text, Fphesians, iv. 6: "One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

Dr. Haweis said that the present condition is that of distrust for religion, and yet an ineradicable desire to know the truth in order that the truth may make men free. It won't do now to say to a man, "If you don't believe as I do you will perish." It won't do to say that Christianity is alone true and that other religions are false. If we do that, we will find ourselves in this difficulty—that many of the other religions in their teaching are identical with the teachings of Christianity. "Let us say," he explained, "that God has never left himself without witnesses. Shail we say that before Christ came all the millions of people were without hope? That is illogical. It were better to say that Christ gathered up all that was good in the former religions and intensified it with fits own goodness. It is safer to say with Peter that God is no respecter of persons, and that in every nation there are those who have seen God." That he thought, was the greatlesson of the Parliament of Religions.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.-Wesley C. Ripper,

the old and eccentric stock gambler who she and rearly killed John W. Mackay last liebraary, was convicted on Friday of an assault with a deadly weapon. The charge was assault with intent to commit murder, and on sault with intent to commit murder, and en the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second trial the jury remained out for six holes, at the end of which time a compromise verdick was reached. Ripper was recommended to the extreme mercy of the court. After court adjourned the jurors asked the prosecutor to especially request the Judge that sentence he light. They regarded Ripper as not wholly responsible, even if not insane. Sentence will be bassed within a week. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment, and the multimum six months with a fine.

-Yonkers is pecu far among the smaller cities of this State in possessing an almost uninhabited area much larger than that covered by the built-up portion of the city. The corporate limits of Yonkers include an area about equal to that of Manhattan Island and of this much is farm land and some is dense woodland with

-If long branches of the morning glory he placked at night, arranged in a bowl of water, and set out a the open air, the buds will open at sun rise, and the dish makes a most charming ornament for the breakfast table. The slightest touch, however, seems to blight the blossoms, but if carefully managed and kept out of the warm sunlight they will remain fresh and open for many hours.

-Along with the improvement of yacht building has

gone an improvement in the art of making the traphics offered in yacht races. However beautiful the America's Cup may appear for the time or ug. 1 s certainly a less creditable example of the silvers mith art than several less distinguished trophies. This was sufficiently apparent when it was recently exhibited in a jeweller's window beside haif a dozen other caps.

Some hundreds of suburbans who have long known

and loved the Hathgate woods up in Weschester country, are uneasy lest the death of there's tartigate Heck may bring about the sale and des runtion of their sylvan wilderness. Mr. Buck held tenaciously to its woodland and refused all offers of would be surchasess although there were persons ready to buy the project the beautiful fringed gentian, to all appearances exactly the same flower as the native wild variety. The Hower, though found hereabouts, is not sold sold shundant to be commonplace, and in form and court that makes it greatly prival by haunters of the fields. To be seen at its imfringed edges of the petals should be expanded into star like form, but the blossom remains in this col

diti n only a short time. -Boothdacks in this town partake of the character failes that mark the resion in which they puralle. However, the faile of the failed of the faile of the failed of the faile of the faile of the faile of the faile of the failed of the faile of the failed of the fa men who deal with frequenters of that blacks in the region of the transfering satisfact Campositab in taste and paironamy to compete for reaccustomers. Bootharks upon the edge of the factor ionable region are a little concemplation of their patrons perhaps from maving all among up to since if the fact that it is not quite the sweet time for a new of have his sides polished in public.

The Sco has printed entraits from a letter of a london merchant who occurry reserve in good in a first in a random meshang in Southern after a Anti-reserved.

thing in the rich and magnificent British of the value of gold shares, and the number hearing farms which are bondy discontinuous The country is truly end is not yet. There are same who say that we are only at the beginning, and that future developments will create astonianness in the world's markets. I myself believe that the come and awarp of these developments cannot be satima ed.